

*Leyland* *II*

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C.B.



Leyland Urban District Council



*Lanes*

# ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

and

## Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1956



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L E Y L A N D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

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1956/57

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor Dr. W. M. FOTHERINGHAM

Councillor A. BARNES  
Councillor A. B. CHURCH  
Councillor Mrs. C. HOLT  
Councillor J. PILKINGTON, J.P.

Councillor G. BARRAND  
Councillor J. B. HAIGH  
Councillor S. T. K. KELLEY  
Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

Clerk of the Council

-

T. K. CLAYTON (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley and the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
also Cleansing Superintendent  
Petroleum Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector

F. R. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
74, TOWNGATE,  
LEYLAND.      Lancs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual  
Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of  
Leyland for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

The number of live births registered in the District during 1956  
was 357 or 46 more than in the previous year. This gave an extremely high  
birth rate of 20.5 (20.1 adjusted) as compared with 15.7 for England and  
Wales.

The number of deaths was 10 more than the previous year but the death  
rate remained 11.0 (14.3 adjusted) as compared with 11.7 for the country  
as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases increased by 2 from  
59 to 61 and vascular lesions of the nervous system, which include all  
forms of 'strokes', increased from 33 to 36. The number of deaths from  
malignant diseases increased from 16 to 28.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 8  
as compared with 3 in the year 1955. This gave an infantile mortality rate  
of 22 as against a national average of 23.8.

There was unfortunately one death attributable to child birth. It  
is pleasing to report there were no deaths from any of the forms of  
tuberculosis.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 524 as  
compared with 217 in 1955. This was largely accounted for by an increase  
in the incidence of measles to 433 cases as compared with 166 the previous  
year. There were also increases in the number of scarlet fever and whooping  
cough notified but the number of cases of dysentery fell from 16 to 4. The  
two cases of poliomyelitis were unrelated and occurred during the cold  
months of the year when the incidence is usually very low.

A start was made on the procedure for the clearance of unfit houses under the Government's five year programme and Clearance Areas were declared following an official representation of 10 houses in Fox Lane.

The Food Hygiene Regulations came into force during the year and the implementation of their requirements was commenced. Structural alterations will be required at many food premises.

Other matters regarding the sanitary circumstances of the District are dealt with in the report and require no special comment from me.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement. My thanks are also due to the Officers of the Council for their ready co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant

J. WALKER.

August, 1957.



Physical Features of the Area

The physical and geological features of the area, which have been described in previous reports, remain substantially the same.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1956)	17,400
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1956 (estimated)	5,728
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1955/56	£112,955
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1955/56	£438.87

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

The amenities of the District have not varied much during the year. The opening of six shops on the Wade Hall Estate, however, has improved the facilities available there.

Vital Statistics

Births

<u>Live Births</u> -				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	173	172	345
Illegitimate	...	...	...	8	4	12
Total	...	...	...	181	176	357

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population 20.5

Still Births

Legitimate	...	...	...	7	3	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	7	3	10

Rate Per 1,000 total live and still births 27

Table of Vital Statistics

Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1956	357	20.5	192	11.0	10	27
" 1955	311	18.8	182	11.0	9	28
" 1954	308	19.2	192	12.0	4	13
" 1953	237	15.9	164	11.0	10	40
" 1952	230	15.6	159	10.8	7	30
" 1951	227	15.5	177	12.1	7	30
Average 5 yrs 1951 - 1955	263	17.0	175	11.4	7	28



The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as 'crude' rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which, when multiplied by the 'crude' rates enables a true comparison to be made between the vital statistics of one area and another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 0.98 and 1.30 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate 20.1 per 1,000 Pop'n

Adjusted Death Rate 14.3 per 1,000 Pop'n

Table of Vital Statistics  
Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
			Total Under 1 year		Neo-Natal Under 4 weeks	
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1956	1	2.72	8	22	6	17
" 1955	Nil	Nil	3	10	2	6
" 1954	1	3.21	8	26	2	6
" 1953	Nil	Nil	4	17	4	17
" 1952	Nil	Nil	6	26	5	22
" 1951	Nil	Nil	5	22	2	9
Average 5 yrs 1951 - 1955	-	0.64	5	20	3	12



Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for  
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 years 1951 - 1955 ...	16.9	12.9	0.64	20
1956 ...	20.1	14.3	2.72	22
Lancashire 1956	15.69	13.74	0.58	27
England and Wales 1956	15.7	11.7	0.56	23.8

Analysis of Causes of Death

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Diseases	15	13	28
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	18	18	36
Heart Diseases	32	29	61
Diseases of Circulatory System	5	3	8
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	3	2	5
Bronchitis	11	2	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	12	12	24
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	2	-	2
Suicide	1	-	1
	106	86	192

Diseases of the heart were once again the dominant cause of death in both males and females.

Deaths from malignant diseases were 12 more than the previous year.

Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 13 and 5 deaths.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 36 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

### Infantile Mortality

There were 8 deaths of infants under 1 year as compared with 3 in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 22 per 1,000 live births as compared with 10 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 23.8. The cause of death of the eight male infants is given below.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
1 month	Capillary bronchitis. Prematurity.
3 days	Congenital heart disease.
11 months	Laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis.
4 hours	Cardiac failure. Inanition. Prematurity (26 weeks)
6 days	Prematurity
1 week	Patent foramen ovale
2 hours	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
9 hours	Erythro blastosis foetalis. R.L. incompatibility. Prematurity.



Tuberculosis

The table below gives age and sex distribution of the new cases and deaths

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
2			1					
5				1				
10	1							
15		1						
20	3	1						
25	2	2						
35	1	2						
45	4							
55								
65								
75 up- wards								
Totals	11	6	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

There were no deaths from any forms of tuberculosis in 1956. The comparative figures for England and Wales are respiratory 0.11 and non-respiratory 0.01.

There were 19 primary notifications (17 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory) during the year.



There was a total of 4 persons removed from the Register during the year for the following reasons.

Recovered	2
Left District	2

The number of people on the Register at the end of the year under review is shown below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
48	23	12	15
Totals 71		27	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.
Leyland			
Average 5 years 1951 - 1955 ...	0.14	0.04	0.18
1955 ...	0.12	Nil	0.12
1956 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lancashire 1956	0.11	0.01	0.12
England and Wales 1956	0.11	0.01	0.12



## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Services

The Laboratory of Preston Royal Infirmary was used to examine specimens for the diagnosis of cases of infectious diseases, pathological specimens for ordinary diseases and for the bacteriological examination of milks, for tests for Tubercle Bacillus in milks and for tests for ice cream.

### Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital. The number of infectious diseases cases admitted in 1956 was 31

General Disease. Five hospitals were available for patients in this district.

- |                                    |   |                             |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) Preston Royal Infirmary        | ) | Administered by the Preston |
| (2) Chorley Hospital               | ) | and Chorley Hospital        |
| (3) Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston | ) | Management Committee.       |
| (4) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley   | ) |                             |

- (5) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston (For private patients)

Venereal Diseases. Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

### Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by No. 4, Health Division. Medical Officer : Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77263.

### Ambulance Facilities

There are two ambulances, one sitting ambulance and one sitting case car stationed at the Ambulance Station, Leyland. The work done by this station covers the area of the Urban District and surrounding districts.

### Home Nursing Service

There are three female district nurses in the area. Their duties include care of patients in their own homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

### Midwifery Service

There is one domiciliary midwife in Leyland who attends expectant mothers confined at home. The area of this nurse extends beyond the boundary of the Urban District.



### Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

### Ante-Natal Clinic

There is a weekly session held each Thursday at the School Clinic 5/7, Somerset Road, Leyland, when a specialist employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee attends.

### Child Welfare Centres

There is a weekly child welfare session held at the following every Wednesday afternoon.

Congregational Sunday School  
Methodist Church

Quin Street  
Leyland Lane

A doctor and health visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are sold at the Centres.

### School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 5/7 Somerset Road for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

### Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

### Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

### Day Nurseries

The County Council operate two Day Nurseries in Leyland, one in Golden Hill Lane with accommodation for 51 children and the other in Yewlands Drive with accommodation for 50 children.



National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

	Scar. Fever	Whoop. Cough	Meas- les	Puer- Peral Pyrexia	Dysen- tery	Pneu- monia	Polio- myel- itis	Totals
Under 1	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	10
1 -	-	9	48	-	-	-	-	57
2 -	4	8	70	-	-	-	1	83
3 -	3	6	61	-	3	1	-	74
4 -	4	5	68	-	-	-	-	77
5 -	22	16	174	-	-	-	-	212
10 -	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
15 -	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
25 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cases all ages	37	45	433	1	4	2	2	524
Total cases removed to Hospital	29	-	1	-	-	-	2	32
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



It will be noted that once again there were no deaths from any of the infectious diseases shown in the table.

Four persons were notified as suffering from Dysentery, as compared with 16 the previous year and all were isolated cases.

The 433 cases of Measles as compared with 166 the previous year showed a very large increase and was the highest total ever recorded for this Local Authority. Whooping Cough also increased from 16 to 45 cases. The trend of notifications of these two diseases may be seen from the following table.

	Measles	Whooping Cough
1956	433	45
1955	166	16
1954	82	72
1953	22	114
1952	280	25
1951	207	62

It is pleasing to report there were no cases of Food Poisoning during the year.

### FOOD

#### Milk

Routine sampling was carried out of all milk on sale to the general public within the district. The district became incorporated in a 'Specified Area' on the 10th April, 1956, which required all milk sold by retail to be 'specially designated' i.e, either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested. Some of the producer retailers previously selling raw milk upgraded their herds to the Tuberculin Tested standard, whilst one or two others ceased to retail their milk altogether.

It was found necessary towards the end of the year to take legal proceedings against one farmer for contraventions of the Specified Areas Order. The proceedings were actually taken by the Lancashire County Council as the relevant Authority for enforcing the provisions, although much of the information leading up to the prosecution had been obtained within this Department. The farmer pleaded guilty and was fined £5 with 5 guineas costs.



Fifteenth samples of Pasteurised milk were examined and satisfied the phosphatase test which indicated they had been satisfactorily heat treated and therefore free from infection. A further methylene blue test indicated that all the samples were of a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Five Sterilised samples were subjected to a turbidity test which indicated they had been rendered sterile before sale.

A total of 16 samples of all milks which were not heat treated i.e, Raw and Tuberculin Tested were examined. Fifteen of these satisfied the methylene blue reductase test and one failed. Further examinations for the presence of B.Coli were also made on these samples which indicates the standard of cleanliness observed at the farm and two were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of the unsatisfactory methylene blue and B. Coli results were forwarded to the County Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for his information and attention as the responsibility for ensuring satisfactory standards at the dairy farm is in the hands of that Ministry.

Sixteen biological examinations were made for the presence of live tuberculosis in the raw milks and it is pleasing to report that as in the previous year no tuberculosis was found in any of the samples. There was, therefore, no necessity to serve any notices under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring milk to be heat treated on the grounds that tuberculosis was present.

The County Sampling Officer, Mr. A. Kewley, assisted by the Council's Public Health Inspectors, took 42 formal samples of milk in the district to be examined for adulteration (added water) and fat deficiency. Of these 40 were genuine in all respects and the results of the other samples along with action taken by the County Council are shown below.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Milk	Contained numerous fragments of broken glass (total weight 15.2 gms)	Prosecution. Fined £25 and £11. 11. 0. costs.
1 Milk	Deficient 5% fat, low in solids-not-fat.	Vendor notified.

### Meat

The slaughtering of meat at one of the slaughterhouses in the district continued throughout the year. Although two licences had been issued for the purpose only one slaughterhouse was brought into use. As will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector there was a one hundred percent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the district. A total of 18 Cwts of butchers meat and offal were rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.



Other Foods

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of the various types of food businesses.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	60
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc)	9
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc)	3
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc)	18
Bakers and/or confectioners	12
Fried fish shops	11
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	17
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	38
Others	8

Approximately  $3\frac{1}{4}$  Cwts of foods other than butchers meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 36 samples of other foods and drugs for laboratory examination.

3 Penicillin tablets	1 Pork sausage
3 Tea	3 Boracic ointment
2 Salt	2 Custard Powder
2 Vinegar	2 Almond Oil
2 White pepper	3 Sweets
2 Cream of tartar	2 Lentils
2 Table Jelly	1 Mincemeat
5 Meat (canned)	1 Coloured Acetic Acid.

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Vinegar	Contained 1.2% salt which was not included in list of ingredients.	Packers communicated with
Coloured Acetic Acid	Sample had taint resembling cough medicine or possibly turpentine. Essential oil content not more than 16 parts per million.	Suppliers communicated with.

### Ice Cream

The following tabulated results show that this product is maintaining a high bacteriological standard. Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and only a continued appearance of an ice cream in grades 3 and 4 would indicate some fault in manufacture.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Grade 1	15	13	11	8	7
" 2	5	5	4	3	3
" 3	4	2	-	-	-
" 4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24	20	15	11	10

### Food Hygiene

The Food Hygiene Regulations came into effect on the 1st January, 1956, for those provisions affecting personal habits but where structural alterations to premises were required the effective date was the 1st July, 1956.

Not many premises complied with the new higher standard set out in the Regulations and although some considerable improvements have been made at certain premises it may become necessary to make an example of those traders unwilling to bring their premises up to standard.



### WATER SUPPLY

In presenting this portion of my report I should like to thank the Water Engineer, Mr. F. D. Howe, for providing statistics and other information.

Throughout the year the water supply in the District was obtained entirely from the Manchester Corporation's Undertaking. The Council's own boreholes at Clayton-le-Woods were, however, maintained for use as a standby should this become necessary.

The following table shows details of the water consumption in gallons during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1956.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	181,297,000	113,727,000	295,024,000
Average Per Day	497,000	311,600	808,600
Average Per Head Per Day	28.6	17.8	46.4

### Quality

The quality of water supplied from the Manchester Aqueduct deteriorated towards the end of the year. Routine bacteriological examinations on samples obtained by both the Public Health Department and the Council's consultant analysts, Messrs. Melling and Ardern of Manchester, indicated the need for further treatment to the water to bring it to the standard of a town's supply. Immediately this deterioration was found, chlorination was stepped-up at the Council's storage reservoirs and a drip feed method of chlorination was advised in place of the old hand method. In view of the unsatisfactory samples it was agreed in principle that proper apparatus for the controlled chlorination of the supply should be installed. This decision has yet to be implemented. A total of 21 bacteriological examinations were made of water entering the town mains of which 17 were found to be satisfactory and 4 unsatisfactory.



The following is a record of two of the chemical analyses taken during the year of water in the town's supply.

					<u>3rd Feb.</u>	<u>7th Aug</u>
					<u>Expressed in Parts Per 100,000</u>	
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	5.2	4.4
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.4
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	1.3	1.6
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	1.2	0.8
Combined Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.9	0.8
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.045	0.04
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	.003	.0029
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours @ 27°C	...	...	...	...	.05	.059
Toxic Metals	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
pH	...	...	...	...	7.5	8.0

#### Mains Extensions.

In order to cater for Housing Estate Development the following new mains were laid.

700 yards      3"

#### Supplies to Houses

There were 178 houses newly connected during the year, 139 of these being new houses built for the Local Authority and 39 for private ownership.

At the end of the year the number of dwellinghouses connected direct to the public mains was 5,725, serving an estimated population of 17,394. There were no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

#### General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency. Remarks as to the advisability of installing proper apparatus for controlled chlorination of the supply has been mentioned in previous reports. This question of quality was raised by me direct with Manchester Corporation who have indicated that the water may deteriorate at certain points in the pipe line from the Lake District and that any necessary additional chlorination required should be carried out by the distributing authority. It is hoped that chlorination plant will be installed as soon as possible as a precautionary measure.



# DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There were no extensions of the sewers to the outlying district during the year. A scheme had been prepared for sewerage a short length of Longmeanygate at its Earnshaw Bridge end and tenders invited but owing to the high cost of the work was deferred. Attention had been previously drawn to the advisability of sewerage this portion of the district, particularly where a gravity fall could be effected into the existing sewers. No schemes were produced during the year for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works.

## Closet Accommodation

The following comparative table shows the position for dwellinghouses.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1953	1954	1955	1956
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	4729	5010	5369	5553
Waste Water	11	11	11	10	7	6	6	5
all Pail (premises)	488	374	157	158	140	130	124	103
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	65	65	65

## PRIVATE STREETS AND BACK PASSAGES.

The second Moss Lane group of streets comprising the following were completed in 1956.

Church Street  
Back St. Ambrose Terrace  
Back Moss Lane

St. Ambrose Terrace  
Ambrose Street

Work was also completed on the following streets in the Turpin Green Lane area.

Goulding Avenue  
Stanley Street  
Princess Street  
Back Goulding Terrace  
Back Turpin Green Lane/Starkie Street.  
Back Turpin Green Lane Nos. 73-99.

Starkie Street  
Sandfield Street  
Back Goulding Avenue  
Back Starkie Street  
Back Turpin Green Lane/  
Sandfield Street.

By arrangement with a private estate developer Lynton Avenue was extended through to Bent Lane and an extension made to Conway Avenue. These streets were surfaced and completed to the Council's standard.



SCHOOLS.

Work on the new St. Mary's R.C. Secondary Modern School in Royal Avenue on the Wade Hall Estate was continued throughout the year. The following is a list of schools open in the District.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Bannister Drive
Leyland County Junior	Fox Lane
Leyland County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C.	School Lane
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

	Permanent Houses.	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	36	16	52
By other L.A.'s	87	-	87
Other bodies or persons	39	-	39
Totals	162	16	178

The 87 houses shown as being completed by other Local Authorities were for the Leyland Joint Development Management Committee which is comprised of representatives from Leyland Urban District Council, the Lancashire County Council and the County Boroughs of Preston and Wigan and were built to deal with 'overspill' from the two County Boroughs.



## Improvement Grants

The following table has been prepared from information supplied by the Surveyor's Department who deal with all formal applications for assistance under this scheme.

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Submitted by private individuals to local authority	46	46	-	-
Approved by local authority	16	16	-	-
Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	1	2
Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Work completed +	24	24	Nil	Nil
Additional separate dwellings included in + above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 75
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 239
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :-
  - (a) No. found during year 2
  - (b) No. (or estimated No.) at end of year 69

3. No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit

47

Houses not included in Clearance Areas

Houses

Displaced  
Persons

(1) Houses demolished or closed during year:

(a) Housing Act, 1936 -

Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)

1

Nil

Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force

Nil

Nil

Parts of building closed (Section 12)

Nil

Nil

(b) Housing Act, 1949 -

Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2)

Nil

Nil

(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 -

Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2)

3

1

(2) Repairs during the year :

No. of  
Houses

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts

40

Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16) Houses made fit -

(a) By owners

1

(b) By local authority in default of owners

Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas

A total of 10 houses were represented under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 as being unfit for human habitation and suitable for inclusion in a Clearance Area. The Council decided to make Clearance Areas on these houses and were entitled the No. 1 Fox Lane Clearance Area and the No. 2 Fox Lane Clearance Area.



FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-mechanical	15	17	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	2	33	Nil	Nil
Building Sites	4	2	Nil	Nil
Total	71	52	Nil	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	8	8	-	1	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conv. (a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	10	10	-	1	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the local authority varies with the type of factory i.e, whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is therefore maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

### NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT

The completion of existing contracts continued throughout the year, details of which are indicated below. So far as can be seen at present any additional houses for overspill will be confined to completing the available sites on the Wade Hall Estate where there is space for 71 houses in addition to that already allocated for private development.

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>No. of Contract</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. first occupied during</u>			
			<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
A. Monk Ltd	1 & 2	198	142	56	-	-
Irvine Bros. Ltd	3	36	-	36	-	-
G. & J. Seddon Ltd.	4	88	-	24	64	-
		20 Flats	-	-	20	-
G. & J. Seddon Ltd.	5	57	-	-	13	44
		8 Flats	-	-	-	8
J. & H. Bullough Ltd.	6	46	-	-	46	-
Roy & Partners Ltd	7	50	-	-	24	26
		4 Flats	-	-	-	4
G. & J. Seddon Ltd	8	6 Maison-	-	-	-	5
		ettes (incl. 6 Shops & 6 Garages)				
		Total	142	116	167	87
Total dwellings to be erected			...	513		
Total dwellings occupied by end of 1956			...	512		



### NEW LEGISLATION

The following legislation relative to the work of Public Health Departments was enacted during the year.

#### Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

This Act provides for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in agriculture and to avoid accidents to children arising out of the use of agricultural machinery etc. Most the the provisions are enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food but the requirements as to sanitary facilities are the responsibility of the local authority.

#### Clean Air Act, 1956

On the 31st December, 1956 those parts of this Act were brought into force which dealt with the following :

- (a) Approval of new furnace installations.
- (b) Height of new chimneys
- (c) Smoke Control Areas (including the prohibition of smoke from dwelling houses)
- (d) Power to make Building Byelaws requiring new property to be provided with approved smokeless heating and cooking appliances.
- (e) The formation of a Clean Air Council to keep under review progress made in abating pollution of the atmosphere.

#### Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1956.

This Act made provision for payment to be made to owners of houses subjected to slum clearance procedure, provided the house was purchased by the owner between the 1st September, 1939 and the 13th December, 1955. The compensation to be paid would be based on the value of the house had there been no Housing Act procedure.

#### Sanitary Inspector (Change of Designation) Act, 1956.

This Act required that all Sanitary Inspectors appointed under the Local Government Act, 1933 should, as from the 2nd August, 1956, be designated Public Health Inspectors and that title shall be used in any enactment appertaining to their duties.

Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1956.

Reference to the provisions of this Order has been made in the body of the Report.

The Food Hygiene (Amendment) (No. 1) Regulations, 1956.

The Food Hygiene (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1956.

These two Regulations postpone the prohibition on the giving out of shrimps, prawns and onions for preparation or packing by outworkers. The effective date for this prohibition is at present the 1st January, 1958.

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1956.

These Regulations specify the materials to be regarded as smokeless fuels within the meaning of the Clean Air Act, 1956 and are : anthracite, carbonised briquetted fuels, coke, electricity, gas, low temperature carbonisation fuels and low volatile steam coals.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year ended 31st December, 1956

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that this report is presented on some further aspects of the work of the Health Department during the year 1956.

The spate of legislation affecting the environmental services continued to pour out from Parliament and in particular the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Clean Air Act have considerably increased the control which may now be exercised on these two important subjects.

Parliament also decided that the name of Sanitary Inspector was no longer appropriate to the duties performed and the title was changed on the 2nd August, 1956 to that of Public Health Inspector. This change followed recommendations made in a Working Party Report on our duties published in 1953. The change was by no means welcomed universally by the inspectorate but it may be more acceptable to the general public as the word 'sanitary' has become rather debased, particularly in this country. The inspectors, however, would not like to think they were entirely responsible for this.

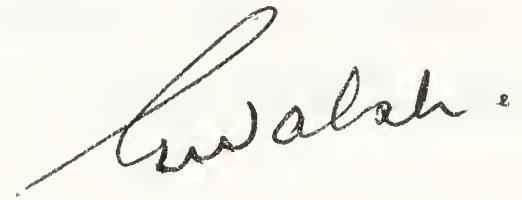
Many of the day to day complaints and problems brought to the Department are perhaps by themselves not particularly significant, but to the persons making them they are vitally important. As people must feel confident in their local administration, all complaints, however trivial they may appear, are thoroughly and promptly investigated however inconvenient this may be at the time. My thanks in carrying out

this policy are due to the staff of the Public Health Department and other officers of the Council who have at all times been ready to co-operate where necessary.

In conclusion, the support received from all members of the Council and in particular the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, has been a source of great encouragement.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Walsh".

Chief Public Health Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent



SANITARY INSPECTOR'S VISITS.

The figures below tabulate those everyday visits some of which are to investigate complaints and others to make the routine visits of inspection necessary for ensuring a proper compliance with public health law and practice.

These visits initiate many improvements without the necessity to report to the Council for formal or statutory action.

Inspections to Dwelling-houses	239
Verminous Premises	46
Infectious Disease	73
Dairies, Milk Shops etc	13
Food and Food Premises	394
Slaughterhouses	214
Factories and Workshops	21
Milk Sampling	64
Ice Cream Premises	10
Licensed Premises	18
Smoke Observations	26
Caravans	12
Shops	201
Drain Inspections	243
Drain Testing	69
Rodent Control	146
Hawkers	18
Public Cleansing	690
Other Visits	570
	<hr/>
	3067

-34-

## HOUSING

Proposals for dealing with unfit houses which had been submitted to the Minister in 1955 received his approval. This was for a total of 63 houses in clearance areas with a further 23 houses affected and an additional 18 houses suitable for individual action i.e, other than clearance by areas.

Detailed inspections were made on 10 houses in Fox Lane and 12 houses in Heaton Street and reports on their condition submitted to the Council. The houses were viewed by the Committee and following an official representation from the Medical Officer of Health, Clearance Areas were declared on the Fox Lane houses. In Heaton Street, however, the position was complicated by several fit houses sandwiched in the proposed area and no Clearance Area action was started pending a decision on whether the site itself should be purchased by the Local Authority, which would include the fit houses.

The Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1956, was a welcome addition to the legislation on housing in that provision was made for payment of the full valuation to those people who had purchased their own houses between the 1st September, 1939 and the introduction of the Act on the 17th December, 1955. Although the compensation may in some cases be below the price paid for the property, much hardship will be prevented, particularly to those people who had been driven to purchasing old houses and often by means of mortgages in order to get a roof over their heads. Under the previous Acts such people could have lost their houses and even paid for the cost of demolition whilst mortgage payments would still have been required for the full period of the loan.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued amended instructions in August, 1956 to simplify and accelerate slum clearance procedure. These came too late to affect the Fox Lane proposals.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Advice continued to be given to intended applicants for improvement grants.

With the completion of 178 new houses the number now built since 1920 is 3,616 or 63% of the 5,728 houses in the district. It is not surprising therefore that the standard of housing in the district is high.

### Repairs

Forty unfit houses were made fit as a result of informal approaches to the owners without having to report to the Committee for statutory action. One house, No. 3, City Cottages, Longmeanygate, which was the subject of a Closing Order under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, was made fit by the owners after extensive repairs and the Closing Order was ended.



A summary of recorded defects which were remedied is given below

Defective eaves gutters	19
Defective roofs	23
Defective flashings to chimney stack	4
Rising dampness	16
Defective stairs	2
Broken sash cords to windows	12
Bulging and open jointed walls	8
Penetrating dampness	12
Perished wallplaster	24
Defective water closets	26
Defective downspouts	19
Defective woodwork to window frames	10
Defective doors	3
Defective fireplaces and flues	10
Dilapidated pails to pail closets	6

### Condemned Houses

Following reports to the Council on the condition of individual unfit houses, statutory proceedings were commenced in respect of four such houses during the year with a view to either the issuing of Closing Orders or Demolition Orders.

The following are the details of the houses concerned.

1, Cock Robin Row, Longmeanygate	Closing Order
12, Leyland Lane	Closing Order
47, Spring Gardens	Closing Order
280, Golden Hill Lane	'Time and Place' Notice served.

# RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwell- ing House	Agric- ultur- al	All other (incl. Business Premises)	Total
Total number of properties	14	5587	94	481	6176
Number of prop- erties inspected	13	128	84	35	260
Number of Infested Properties	Rats	2	34	3	44
	Mice	3	51	1	58
Number of Treatments by Local Authority	5	85	-	5	95

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

The annual test baiting of the sewerage system of the district took place during the month of June. It was found that the areas around Fleetwood Street, Canberra Road and Goulding Avenue had rats in the sewers and therefore full treatments were carried out in the districts affected, using sausage rusk and zinc phosphide followed by bread mash and arsenic six months later.

# DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A noteworthy advance occurred with the conversion to the water carriage system of the 11 pail closets at St. James' School, Moss Side. This improvement had been pressed for some time and now all schools in Leyland have suitable water closet accommodation.

With a further 8 houses converted from the pail system and 2 more houses condemned, the total number of pails was reduced by 21 during the year. This is the largest number achieved since 1939.



The Department continued to provide a service for the freeing of choked drains and sewers and a total of 191 blockages were cleared. Routine inspections of drainage work carried out by private contractors were made throughout the year as and when necessary.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Routine enquiries where appropriate were carried out into all notified cases of infectious disease. Where necessary admission to hospital was arranged. Disinfection was also carried out in houses where the following cases occurred.

Scarlet Fever	29
Poliomyelitis	2

In cases nursed at home suitable disinfectant was made available free of charge and advice given on isolation. The small 8oz tins of strong disinfectant for household use continued to be available on request.

### SHOPS

Routine inspections were made throughout the year on the relevant provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, not only in regard to those provisions which are the responsibility of this Authority but also those provisions of the Act delegated from the County Council to this Authority. A total of 201 inspections were made as against 184 the previous year.

### FOOD

#### Slaughterhouses

A total of 18 Cwts of meat and offal from the slaughterhouse were rejected as being unfit for human consumption owing to disease or other abnormal condition.

The following table gives certain statistical information with regard to the one slaughterhouse in use in Leyland Lane. The number slaughtered was comparatively small as may be expected from a private establishment catering for only two of the Leyland butchers. As, however, slaughtering took place on practically every Sunday throughout the year, the time involved in maintaining a one hundred percent inspection of all animals slaughtered is considerable. All carcasses slaughtered in the district and which satisfied your Inspectors as to their fitness for food were stamped with an approved mark in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 - 1952.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	84	131	Nil	814	7
Number inspected	84	131	Nil	814	7
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	80	Nil	9	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	54%	61%	-	1%	Nil
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	27	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	12%	21%	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis <div>One - cold storage effected</div>					

### Other Foods

The following are the details of food which was inspected and found unfit for human consumption and duly surrendered by the owners.

Ham	(Tinned)	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	( 2 Tins)
Meat	"	80. lbs.	(12 " )
Meat	(Fresh)	58. lbs.	
Fruit	(Tinned)	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	( 9 " )
Vegetables	(Fresh)	250 lbs.	



The number of hawkers and their premises registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is given below.

Registered Hawkers	26
Registered Premises	9

The following milk licences (including supplementary) were issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949.

Tuberculin Tested	18
Pasteurised	21
Sterilised	22

There was no refusal to grant or revocation of a licence during the year.

The number of registered milk distributors in the district at the end of the year was as follows

Own dairies in the district	3
Dairy farmers in the district	2
Dairies outside the district	9
Milk shops in the district	16

There were, in addition to the above, a total of 12 producer retailers operating in the district who are not required to be registered with the Local Authority. This number is not official but is based on observations and used for sampling purposes etc.

The following are details of ice cream premises registered.

Manufacture and sale	3
Sale only	62

#### DISINFESTATION

Considering the size of the district the number of complaints of verminous insects was quite low. This is particularly pleasing, as the large influx of people into the Wade Hall Estate was thought to be a considerable danger, particularly as many of them were arriving from overcrowded and unsatisfactory housing conditions in their home towns.

It was necessary to treat for bed bugs 5 houses on the Wade Hall Estate, 3 on the Broadfield Estate and 2 in the Leyland Lane area. It should be noted that all ten houses treated were Council property. In all cases treatment proved to be effective, although on the Broadfield houses several full treatments were necessary.



With the opening out for housing purposes of a considerable area of agricultural land it was not surprising that many complaints were received of insects being found inside the new houses. One very persistent horticultural pest manifested itself in great numbers on the Broadfield and Wade Hall Estates. This was the gooseberry red mite (*bryobia praetiosa*). These proved extremely resistant to ordinary methods of treatment and a really effective remedy had not been found when their activities ceased for the winter. They appeared to like a south wall and swarmed in vast numbers along window bottoms. Their life history is not fully known but in addition to feeding on gooseberry leaves they also like clover and various grasses. The combination of the open grass forecourt and the shelter of the house wall with access through ventilators into the cavity must have produced ideal conditions for the multiplication of these insects. The following materials were used after entomological advice but without complete success - D.D.T. and Gammexane (in various forms), powdered sulphur and an acaricide - Akar 338. Different methods are to be tried in 1957, using some of the newer insecticides.

In the case of two houses it was necessary to treat for crickets and in a further 2 houses for cockroaches. In 12 houses treatments were given for earwigs; in one house for ants and in 2 houses for other insects. In addition to these treatments, supplies of insecticides were made available to the occupiers of houses to deal with minor infestations themselves.

An unusual infestation of bees occurred in the chimney stack of a house in Fox Lane during the month of May. The bees had swarmed, their owner could not be found and some immediate drastic treatment was necessary as the house was practically uninhabitable through the activity of the bees. With the aid of the Fire Brigade, who provided access ladders and a local bee-keeper, who provided suitable protective clothing, the bees were destroyed late one evening by scaling the roof and spraying insecticide down the chimney.

Two wasps nests, which had been established in very close proximity to houses, were also destroyed during the year.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly service for the collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year. Operating costs rose, mainly owing to increased wages, which being negotiated at national level are outside the control of the Department.

The following table gives an indication of the cost of the cleansing service expressed as a percentage of the overall rate demand and a comparison is made on this basis with the previous years.



	1938/39	1952/53	1954/55	1955/56
Population	12,680	14,920	16,520	17,400
Number of Houses	4,092	4,925	5,553	5,728
Tonnage removed (estimated)	80 Tons Per Week	90 Tons Per Week	110 Tons Per Week	116 Tons Per Week
Net Cost	£2,876	£6,973	£8,287	£9,334
Amount of General Rate	13/-	21/6d	23/6d	24/-
Rateable Value	£71,063	£94,701	£111,406	£112,955
Sum represented by 1d rate	£250	£365	£411	£440
Net cost of services expressed as a per- centage of annual rate yield	7.4%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%

The net cost shown excludes the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme but includes that of kitchen waste collection for the post war 1952/53 to 1955/56

The following table makes a comparison of the total cost per week of refuse collection and disposal for each house in the district and a comparison is made with 1938/39.

	Cost per Week Per House
1938/39	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
1952/53	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1953/54	7d
1954/55	7d
1955/56	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

### Storage of Household Refuse

The Municipal Owned Dustbin Scheme, which is now well established, continued in operation, the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet bin to the British Standard Specification No. 792 ; 1947, being supplied. A summary of the cost of the scheme since its inception at the beginning of the financial year 1949/50 is given below.

The price per bin had been increased considerably by the imposition of a  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  Purchase Tax at the end of 1955 but the full effect of this was cushioned by a decision to use up all stocks held.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost expressed in terms of</u> <u>1d Rate</u>
1949/1950	1.6 pence
1950/1951	1.4 "
1951/1952	1.7 "
1952/1953	1.8 "
1953/1954	1.1 "
1954/1955	1.0 "
1955/1956	1.7 "
1956/1957	1.6 "

### Collection

The vehicles employed on the work of collection were :-

- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson (January, 1949)
- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Dennis (April, 1952)
- 1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry  
Fore & Aft Tipper (March, 1954)
- 1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry  
Fore & Aft Tipper (July, 1955)

### Disposal

For the first six months of the year land on the south side of Chain Pond Road in Worden Park was used for tipping and after being soiled and levelled was handed back to the Estates Committee.

Negotiations for the use of the sand and gravel workings in Dawson Lane were finally completed with the Agent of the Worden Estate and tipping commenced there in July.



In order to pay for the cost of the rental of this site a complete change in policy was decided with regard to the depositing of refuse by industry. Previously this local authority had not provided any such facilities but owing to the factor mentioned above and the considerable tipping space available it was felt that industry may wish to take advantage of such a reasonably accessible site. Industrial firms in the area were accordingly informed and one long term contract was drawn up. Arrangements for a further contract with another firm did not come to fruition as they finally acquired their own permanent tipping site elsewhere. In order to deal with the tipping of casual loads it was decided to make a standard charge of 3/- per load and a form of combined 'consent to tip' and receipt was devised. The system is worked from the office and any person wishing to deposit a casual load of rubbish obtains permission and pays before arriving on the tip.

In the case of contract work where measured quantities of spoil are known, the facilities are agreed on a lump sum basis. Your Public Health Inspector was also authorised to refuse to accept any loads of material which would be detrimental to the operation of the tip and to regulate the quantity deposited.

During the first six months of this operation the tip was in great demand, although this obviously will vary with the amount of civil engineering contract work in the neighbourhood.

### Salvage

Once again there was a record weight of material recovered for resale from refuse arising within the district. Details of the total weight of nearly 885 tons are given in the table on Page 44. The value of the material sold was over £5,147, which is the highest figure ever yet received by this Authority.

With the rise in the Registrar General's estimate of population to 17,400 there was a slight drop in the value recovered per head of population. The figures are shown below.

	Population	Value Sold	Value per head of population
		£	S. D.
1952	14,780	3,936	5. 4
1953	14,920	3,787	5. 1
1954	16,020	4,229	5. 3
1955	16,520	4,923	6. 0
1956	17,400	5,147	5. 11



Comparative Table - Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold

	1956				1955			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs
Paper	375	4	3	0	355	5	3	0
Kitchen Waste	449	15	1	0	439	2	0	0
Rags	2	19	2	14	3	7	3	14
Sacking		13	1	0		14	3	16
Carpets	1	11	3	0	1	16	3	26
Woollens		5	2	14		4	1	26
String		4	1	14		8	0	14
Brass			2	0			1	23
Lead			1	20				22
Copper			1	10		2	2	24
Gun Metal			1	17		-	-	-
Aluminium		2	1	6		2	2	12
Cast Iron	-	-	-	-	4	15	3	0
Tins	53	17	2	0	27	9	3	0
Miscellaneous		3	3	2		7	0	16
	884.	19.	3.	13.	833.	18.	2.	25.

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold.

	1956			1955		
	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Paper	3062	11	10	2932	0	6
Kitchen Waste	1742	16	3	1701	9	10
Rags	70	7	7	83	3	3
Sacking	9	16	0	7	17	2
Carpets	9	10	6	11	1	11
Woollens	22	1	0	30	18	2
String	1	6	3	2	8	9
Brass	3	10	0	4	5	6
Lead	2	0	0		16	6
Copper	3	6	6	33	8	8
Gun Metal	4	8	4	-	-	-
Aluminium	12	3	10	14	18	6
Cast Iron	-	-	-	29	1	11
Tins	201	16	6	68	14	1
Miscellaneous	1	11	0	2	10	0
	5147.	5.	7.	4922.	14.	9.



A useful way of assessing the efficiency of the kitchen waste and waste paper salvage services is to reduce the annual figures to the average weight collected for each 1,000 of population per month.

The following table has therefore been prepared and very few authorities can show such consistently high figures.

Yield Table - Comparative Figures

	Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month	
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste
	Cwts	Cwts
1946	19.6	31.4
1947	19.2	30.2
1948	24.5	38.1
1949	30.9	38.5
1950	23.0	37.6
1951	25.6	41.8
1952	25.1	40.3
1953	32.8	41.4
1954	33.5	44.5
1955	35.9	43.8
1956	35.9	43.1

### Waste Paper

The weight of waste paper collected increased by 20 tons over the figure for 1955 and is the greatest weight ever recorded by this Local Authority since waste paper collections commenced in 1937. The figure would probably have been more had there not been a marked deterioration in the marketing conditions of this material. Both local authorities and merchants were sending more waste paper to the Mills than they were able to consume and this had an undesirable effect from the seller's point of view. In the first place, there was a reduction in price of 10/- per ton in all grades, which brought the price of newspapers down to £10 per ton, books and magazines £9. 0. 0, fibreboard containers £9. 10. 0., and mixed waste to £7. 10. 0. This reduction operated from the 1st April and continued throughout the year.

In addition to the above the Mills imposed a limitation on the quantity which could be delivered to them. The limitation placed

on this Authority was for a total of not more than 180 tons during the 6 month period July to December and this total had to be spread as evenly as possible over that period. The effect of this was to reduce the amount we should have sent had there been a free market.

### Kitchen Waste

The kitchen waste produced in the district was sold to Preston Corporation at a price of £3. 17. 6d per ton. This price has remained static for the last three years and so far as can be foreseen the demand is likely to remain steady.

Comparative Table - Gross Income from Salvage

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£.	S.	D
1940	253	1	2	0	429	0	0
1941	258	5	0	20	770	17	6
1942	699	12	2	20	2180	16	5
1943	762	14	2	0	2270	17	9
1944	600	2	2	0	1855	0	1
1945	508	4	2	3	1557	18	10
1946	454	11	2	13	1545	4	6
1947	434	16	3	0	1694	6	5
1948	553	15	2	16	2331	19	0
1949	616	15	3	23	2836	10	8
1950	548	13	1	24	2243	9	6
1951	628	10	0	19	4771	19	0
1952	633	6	0	13	3936	2	5
1953	690	8	2	11	3787	6	11
1954	782	5	3	1	4229	15	3
1955	833	18	2	25	4922	15	3
1956	844	19	3	13	5147	5	7
Total	10,104	3	2	5	46,511	5	1



The following table has been prepared to show the average cost per ton obtained spread over all the different salvageable items since 1940 and may be read in conjunction with the table on Page 46.

Average Cost Per Ton of All Salvageable Sales.

	£.	S.	D.
1940	1	13	11
1941	2	19	8
1942	3	2	5
1943	2	19	7
1944	3	1	10
1945	3	1	4
1946	3	7	11
1947	3	17	11
1948	4	4	2
1949	4	12	0
1950	4	1	8
1951	7	11	9
1952	6	4	4
1953	5	9	9
1954	5	8	2
1955	5	18	1
1956	6	1	10

SMOKE ABATEMENT

A total of 25 smoke observations were made on the various factory chimneys in the area. Considering the fairly heavy concentration of industry in the district the amount of black or dark smoke emitted to the atmosphere from such sources is remarkably small. The use of modern plant and equipment by industry is mainly responsible for this state of affairs. A close watch is, however, being maintained on the situation and any relaxing of the standards will be quickly investigated.

The Clean Air Act of 1956 gives, for the first time the power to control the emission of smoke from chimneys of private houses as well as from industry in what are to be called 'Smoke Control Areas'. As the provisions, however, were brought into force on the last day of the year under review it was not possible to take any action. The idea of clean air in our cities and towns is one with which most people would agree but with the introduction of measures to produce such a state there is no doubt that considerable opposition



will be met with, particularly in the early stages. It is not a practicable proposition to declare an entire Authority's area smokeless in one Order and those people with limits imposed on the types of fuel which they can use, along with the expense in converting the old fashioned firegrates, are likely to object whilst other people in the district may still pour out black smoke to the atmosphere. In addition, plentiful supplies of suitable fuel have to be made available and there is still room for considerable improvement in the distribution of a free burning coke as a by-product of the gas industry. Large cities have tended to create their smokeless zones in the centre with the idea of working out towards the periphery of their area. In districts such as this, however, where there are comparatively large areas of new property, all installed with approved heating appliances, it would appear better to create a smokeless zone in such areas, particularly as in Leyland they lie to the south and west of the district which is the direction from which the prevailing winds blow.

Such considerations will have to be taken into account in the near future.

#### LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

This service, which started towards the end of 1951, operated throughout the year. The R.S.P.C.A. approved methods are used and as previously arranged, materials are supplied by the Society. The charge for both dogs and cats is 1/- per animal. As the apparatus is the property of the R.S.P.C.A. and in accordance with previous arrangements, one half the receipts are forwarded to the Society.

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	94	73	23	3
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	6	1	Nil
Total	94	79	24	3

#### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

Thirty-four licences for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for calcium carbide were issued during the year.





